

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

GEORGE R. McKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

CODES OF PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

We have been requested by Col. A. H. REANICK to announce him a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk. March 8, 1858—te.

We have been requested by Mr. DANIEL EPPERSON to announce him a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county. March 8, 1858—te.

How does VICE PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE STAND upon the KANSAS QUESTION is an interrogatory we meet with every day in some of our Southern exchanges. They are continually demanding that he should come boldly forward and announce what position he occupies or intends to occupy. And it is very natural that Southern men should feel some little solicitude upon this subject, inasmuch as it is an undeniable fact that Mr. Breckinridge's name was used to great advantage in the South in the last Presidential canvass, and inasmuch as he was relied upon by Southern men to place a check upon whatever free soil proclivities which exhibit themselves in Mr. Buchanan's administration. And furthermore, as Mr. Breckinridge was greatly instrumental in getting the Kansas Nebraska bill, with all its odious features, passed, it is a matter of some interest to Southern men to know what construction he gives to the bill of which Douglas was the originator, and of which he, (Breckinridge,) was the principal advocate. It is well known in Kentucky and throughout the South that, during the time consumed in perfecting and passing the Kansas bill, and, in fact, since Mr. Breckinridge's first debut upon the political theater, that gentleman and the Little Giant of the North have been warm personal and political friends; so much so, indeed, that it has been frequently said and more frequently thought, that in proportion as the political fortunes of one was in the ascendant, just so would the other triumph. Under all these circumstances it is very natural that an inquiry should suggest itself to a thoughtful mind as to whether or not Mr. Breckinridge in interpreting the Kansas bill and the Cincinnati platform in the same manner that they have been construed by his confidential and advising friend; or whether, understanding them in the same way, he will now stand by or desert the platform upon which he was elected to the position he now occupies. And, moreover, it is natural that those who elected him should desire and demand some expression of opinion from him, either *pro* or *con*, in order that they may know how to act in future.

But we must confess that we, for one, have given ourselves but little trouble upon this subject, and other Southern editors are excusing themselves to the same purpose in endeavoring to draw Mr. Breckinridge out. We would tell them that they are using their time and space and exhausting their ingenuity in vain. Mr. Breckinridge is an ambitious personage, and is made out of as "stern stuff" as ever constituted that passion. He is playing for a brilliant stake, and the goal is the highest eminence upon which the people can place him. He will play that game with all the clear headed caution and adroitness which so pre-eminently characterize him. His policy is that of "masterly inactivity," and he is too shrewd to wreck his bark by precipitation and useless decision. He will steer his course so as equally to avoid the gulfs and breakers of both Seylla and Charybdis. No Syrian's voice can allure him by her flattering notes to either shore. He is the most profoundly prudent, circumspect, cautious, and watchful man of his age in the country, and any one who expects him to take any part in the war which is now being waged among the "Nationals" greatly misunderstands his character, and underestimates his skill as a diplomat. He has sufficient sense to see that the Democrat who takes side with Douglas can never succeed except by Black Republican votes and influence, and these his position as a southern man would persuade him to reject, even if there was the slightest probability of his obtaining them, which there is not. Nor does it require any vast amount of penetration to perceive that the supporter of the Lecompton Constitution can never carry a single Northern State, without which the Presidency cannot be reached. Evidently, then, Mr. Breckinridge's true course will be to avoid taking sides openly with either faction, but to stop in between them both as a few man, a sort of compromise, unembarrassed by any record which could be used to his disadvantage by either party, but left free to take any course necessary to secure success without being obliged in the least to change his grounds; he will avoid "writing a book," and no one will be able to charge him with inconsistency. Some one must administer upon the effects of the present administration, and that person will not be either a Lecompton or anti-Lecompton Democrat. He must either be a Republican or one who has taken no part.

Mr. Breckinridge's present position is one admirably adapted to enable him to pursue the wise and politic course he has marked out for himself. His duties as Vice President, and the high and responsible part which it was announced by Southern Democratic speakers he would take in the administration, consist merely in ruling points of order, and he is in no way necessarily compelled to commit himself; and he certainly never will do so unnecessarily. His political opponents, ourselves among the number, have frequently reminded his admirers in Kentucky that he was a mere cypher in the administration, and seeing that it was the case his friends were greatly chagrined thereat; but Mr. Breckinridge will use the very slightest of Mr. Buchanan to

his own advantage and in furtherance of his ultimate designs. It is his policy not to excite the jealousy of any one, but finally march into office over the prostrate forms of those who have fallen in combat with each other, in eager strife for the golden fruit which he also desires to pluck. His very want of power and influence favors him, from the simple fact that it permits him to remain quiet. The only way of forcing him to speak is to entrap him into some public meeting, but he is too wary to attend one. So southern editors may abandon the hopeless endeavor to ascertain the Vice President's views. They may be sure that he will take Burns' advice to

"Conceal yourself as well's ye can
From critical dissection."

W. C. WHITAKER, Esq.—During the session of the Legislature we were too busy engaged upon other matters to pay the slightest attention to the abuse hurled against American members by rival Sag-Nicht papers. Just in proportion as an American strove to do his whole duty to the State as a legislator, and in proportion as he cast into the shade the Democrats who surrounded him, just so was he reviled and denounced by the cur dogs of Sag-Nichtism, who, not possessing sense enough to reason or to discuss principles, contented themselves with barking at the heels of individuals. Of all the American members of the Legislature no one was more subjected to this low scurrility than our friend, the talented Senator from Shelby and Spencer counties. His devotion to American principles and his fierce rebukes to demagogism wherever it showed itself brought down upon his head a flood of billingsgate, which he, however, could well afford to despise. There has not been for years a more zealous advocate of true principles in the Legislature than Mr. Whitaker. For close attention to business he was not excelled by any one. His personal friends and constituents may well be proud of him, and old Shelby will honor herself by cherishing him. We know of no truer patriot, nor of any one in whose bosom there beats a heart swelling with emotions which honor mankind more than does that of Mr. Whitaker. There is no such thing as back sliding about him; firm as a rock, he is also true as steel. We only wish that Americanism had many such devoted adherents.

Rankin R. Revell, Esq., Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, delivered a brief address to the people of this county on Wednesday last. The day was exceedingly cold, and but few of our friends from the country were in attendance. Mr. Revell formed very acquaintances, however, among the people of this vicinity, and created a very favorable impression. His majority in this county will be something larger, we think, than that given for B. and B. in the last Presidential election. *Harrodsburg Transcript.*

It is supposed that if his audience had been larger, his majority would have been proportionately diminished. Mr. Revell, himself, seems to have taken this view of the matter, as it is a noticeable fact that in making out his appointments he has avoided speaking on public days, when the people might reasonably be supposed to congregate in the county-towns in large numbers.

We learn from the Danville Tribune that Dr. FRANK COWAN, of that place is raising a company for the Utah War, and that the roll already embraces the names of some thirty young and active men, with every prospect of the entire number requisite being obtained in a few days. Our friend BEN. C. TRAPNALL, Esq., has also succeeded in raising a fine company and will report it in a few days. It is a matter of pride that old Kentucky has thus stepped promptly forward and has been the first to offer soldiers to put down treason and rebellion. Her sons are always the first in the field and the last to leave it. They never do leave the field of battle until they have acquired new laurels and covered themselves and their State with glory.

MURDER OF A KENTUCKIAN.—We learn, says the St. Louis Republican, from a private source, that Mr. Thompson, originally of Shelby county, Kentucky, but a resident of this city in 1852, when last heard of was in Utah, under circumstances which have caused his friends here some alarm for his safety. He is known to have incurred the displeasure of Brigham Young and the Mormon leaders, by corresponding for newspapers in the United States. When last heard from he had been forced to leave the house at which he lodged in Salt Lake City; and, together with a friend of his, had been of some serious persecution or punishment at the hands of the Mormons.

DANGEROUS ALTERED NOTE.—A one dollar note on the Southern Bank of Kentucky (new plate), altered to a five, has made its appearance in Pittsburg. The note is altered by pasting the words five dollars over the one dollar line, and also pasting the figure five over the figure one on the upper right hand corner. The lower left hand corner of the note has been burnt, leaving the upper half of the letter N and the letter E, making the word appear as though it read five. On the genuine "ones" on this bank the upper left corner is a country scene—a man husking corn—a woman sitting on the ground with a basket on her lap, and a negro boy holding a horse—with fence, hogs an house in the background. On the upper right hand corner a figure one, in fancy dye work, and on the lower right corner a flock of sheep. Below the title of the bank is a bust of a young girl. The five-dollar notes on this bank are different from this plate.

We would call the particular attention of every reader to the advertisement of McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND VOLCANIC OIL LIXIVEMENT. They are too well known in this community to require recommendations. But there are many of our readers who are suffering from a derangement of the digestive organs, without the slightest idea of the real cause, giving rise to symptoms such as dyspepsia, nervous uneasiness, indigestion, lack of energy, making existence a burden. To all who may be so afflicted, try this Cordial; it will give immediate relief. To all who may be afflicted with Sores or Pains of any kind, try the Liniment. See the advertisement in another column.

COMMODORE PERRY DEAD.—The telegraph advises us of the death of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, of the U. S. Navy. He died at his residence in the city of New York on Thursday morning last. Com. Perry entered the Navy in 1809, and consequently has been half a century attached to the service.

A Southern Voice against the Lecompton Constitution.

The New Orleans True Delta, in commenting upon the President's message upon Kansas, uses this language:

"How we ask, will the South view the attempt to force upon the people there a Constitution which three fourths of the voters oppose, and which seven-eighths of the remainder only support for a spirit of pride and vindictiveness?"

The writer of this article (says the New Orleans Bulletin) was in Kansas last summer, and he had abundant opportunities of ascertaining the real facts in regard to public sentiment there in relation to slavery. The result he gives above, and there is no man more capable of arriving at a correct conclusion on the subject. Of the same tone is the testimony of every one who speaks candidly, and who has had the means of knowing. Under this state of things does it not seem childish in the last degree thus to wage a bootless war? To force that upon an overwhelming majority of a free people which they do not want, and which they will not have; is it not the same principle that forced the American States to resist by force the attempt to dispossess Great Britain? Is the South going to take this position? If the South, that has so long and so loudly contended for State rights, now going to force its institutions upon an unwilling people? Is the South, that has only asked to be let alone, that has been constantly saying to her calumniators "Hands off!" now going to become the aggressor, and to refuse to others what she claims, and has alone claimed, for herself? It will be an unfortunate, a dark day for her when she does this, for it will place her in the wrong, and her proud prestige will be forever lost. "Like Sampson, she will by such a course, be shorn of that wherein her strength lay," and the Philistines may then, we fear, despoil her and find her helpless. It is no time now to deal in the language of deceit and flattery. We require words of truth, plain spoken, and we intend to employ no others. Flatterers and demagogues have been, in all ages, the very worst enemies of the people, and time has created no change in them. We warn the South not to place itself in a false position in this business of Kansas, for the bitter chalice will come to her lips, if she does, before she may be aware of it. Let her be the last to invoke the power of the Federal Government to crush the voice of a free people, and to interfere in their affairs. It will be a dangerous precedent, and one that the sectional demagogues opposed to her will not be slow in seizing upon and turning against her. Southern Nullification has already furnished Black Republicanism with its chief arguments in regard to fugitive slaves. Shall the South give the Northern Sectionalists the additional advantage of furnishing them a precedent for the power of the Federal Government to interfere with the well known wishes of the people upon subjects entirely local and wholly within their power to control?

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.—Upon the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of Washington at Richmond, Va., on the 23d ult., Mr. Fillmore, in response to an invitation to be present, sent the following letter:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1858.
GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult., inviting me to be present at the elevation of the statue of Washington to its position on the "Virginia Washington Monument," in the city of Richmond, on the 23d day of February, instant, and regret exceedingly that my engagements are such as to deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your invitation.

Your State is justly entitled to great credit for erecting this noble monument to her peerless son, as a tribute of gratitude to his memory. But the fame of Washington is more enduring than monumental brass, or sculptured marble; and that proud pile of granite shall have crumbled to dust, and that beautiful bronze statue with which it is crowned shall be exhibited as an ancient relic in some future museum, the name of Washington will shine with increased lustre on the brightest page of his country's history. Surely, then, nothing which I could do or say could add to this undying fame; but, nevertheless, I interject to testify, by my presence on this interesting occasion, my deep veneration and profound respect for the character of Washington.

Perhaps there was never a time when his unselfish example and prophetic warnings were of more importance to the country than now. That Union which he sacrificed so bravely to preserve is threatened; that warning which he left as a paternal legacy to his country is slighted, and a crying discontent, north and south, cannot fail to create anxiety in the breast of every true patriot.

At a time like this, I should rejoice to meet my countrymen from all parts of this wide spread Republic, at the Monument of Washington reared by his own native State, and there, upon that sacred altar, as children of your constitution, to pledge for ourselves "our lives and our sacred honors," to maintain this government, and "to brow beat indignantly upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

I beg of you, gentlemen, to accept my grateful thanks for the honor you have done me by deeming me worthy of an invitation to be present on this interesting occasion; and permit me to subscribe myself,

Your friend and fellow citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

ALBANY, Feb. 10th, 1858.
I have detained this letter till now in the hope that I might make arrangements to go, but find it impossible.
M. F.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—This institution is now completely organized by the choice of a Board of Trustees, consisting of twenty four gentlemen residing in different portions of the State. Its permanent site has been selected on the estate of C. B. Calvert, Esq., seven miles from Washington, near the line of the Baltimore Railroad. Mr. Calvert is chosen President. The situation is a commanding one, and the position every way eligible for such a purpose. No mention is made of the number of acres embraced in the purchase, or the price paid per acre.

On condition that \$50,000 was subscribed and secured by individuals, the State authorized its organization, and appropriated \$5,000 per annum for an indefinite period, for the permanent support of a Board of Instruction.

The State of Maryland has recently received into its Treasury \$275,000 for interest due on advances made to the General Government in the war of 1812. By previous legislation, the fund was to be used for the purpose of education. The American Farmer, published at Baltimore, recently advocates the appropriation of \$100,000 of this fund to the Agricultural College. Should that grant be made, the Maryland College will probably be opened in about one year with 200 or 300 students. Enjoying the superior facilities of its location, sustained by enthusiastic and public spirited citizens, the payment of Professors secured by the permanent endowment, we can not perceive how it can fail of success.

We are proud to perceive, in numerous notices of this and kindred enterprises in other States, particularly New York and Pennsylvania, that the example of Michigan, in establishing the pioneer institution of the kind, is regarded with unbounded admiration in every locality, and by presses of various sects and parties. The establishment of our Agricultural College, is thus regarded abroad as an act of bold and sagacious statesmanship, worthy of our age and country.

[Lansing (Mich.) Republican.]

R. R. REVILL, Esq., Democratic candidate for Appellate Clerk, spoke here yesterday afternoon. He had a large audience, which he entertained with a speech of just about ten minutes length. Mr. R. is no speaker, and we are not at all surprised that he declined making a joint list of appointments with George McKee. If he were in his place, McKee would be the last man we would want to speak against. The "Great Rix Raz" would swallow him without greasing. *Danville Tribune.*

CHRISTMAS AMONG THE UTAH SOLDIERS.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Camp Scott, Utah, Jan. 2d, says:

Christmas and New Year's day have been celebrated by the army with as much gaiety as it were in cozy cottages. Instead of under canvas roofs. The mornings were devoted to the discharge of holiday courtesies, by calls upon all the ladies and the principal civil and military officers. On Christmas eve, the non-commissioned officers of the 5th Infantry united to give a ball, and New Year's eve was celebrated by the non-commissioned officers of the 10th in the same manner. The ball room of the latter was constructed from five large hospital tents, and was decorated in good taste with flags and bunting. At midnight the regimental bands made a tour through the civilian settlement and the camp, serenading Col. Johnson, Col. Waite, Col. Alexander, Gov. Cumming, Judge Eckels, and all the ladies who accompany the army. The utmost good order prevailed, and not an arrest was made for any breach either of civil or military decorum.

There was a very welcome arrival a few days ago, of 1,000 pounds of salt from Fort Laramie. The quantity dispatched from that post was 3,000 pounds, but many of the pack mules perished in the snow at the Rocky Ridge, only 16 out of 45 reaching the camp. The remainder of the salt was cached on the ridge.

All our wood has now to be hauled nearly two miles to camp, and principally by hands. The fringe of cotton wood trees along the Fork has been very much thinned for more than a mile North and an equal distance South of the camp, only so much of it being left as is necessary to shelter us from the winds that sweep along the valley.

The stakes have been driven to-day for the corners of a log cabin, which it is proposed to build near the road, to be used as a theater. While the scenery is prevalent at Fort Laramie, it has not yet made its appearance among us.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—It was night. Jerusalem slept as quietly and her hills as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel stood like a statue at his post and the philosopher's lamp burned dimly in the recess of his chamber.

But a darker night was abroad upon the earth.—A moral darkness involved the nations in its unlighted shadow. Reason shed a faint glimmering over the minds of men like the cold and insufficient shining of a distant star. The luminal of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his relations to heaven undiscovered, and his future destiny obscured in a cloud of mystery.

It was at this period that two forms of etherial mold hovered about the land of God's chosen people. They seemed like sister angels sent to earth on some errand of love.

The one of majestic stature and well formed limbs, which her snowy drapery hardly concealed in her erect bearing and steady eye, exhibited the highest degree of strength and confidence. Her right arm was extended in an impressive gesture upward where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavilion, while on the left reclined her delicate companion, in form and in countenance the contrast of the other, for she was drooping like a flower, when moisture was scanned the air, and her bright but troubled eyes scanned the air with ardent but varying glances. Suddenly a light like the sun flashed out from the heavens, and Faith and Hope hailed with exulting songs the ascending star of Bethlehem.

Years rolled away, and the stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek unassuming man, whose happiness seemed to consist in acts of benevolence to the human race. There were deep traces of sorrow on his countenance, though no one knew why he grieved, for he lived in the practice of every virtue and was loved by all the good and wise. By and by it was rumored that the stranger worked miracles; that the blind saw, the dumb spoke, the deaf heard, the ocean moderated its chafing tide; and the very thunders assuaged, he is the son of God. Envy assailed him with the charge of imposture, and the voice of impious liars condemned him to death. Slowly, and thickly girded, he ascended the hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bent him to the earth.—But Faith leaned upon his arm and Hope, dipping her pinious in his blood, mounted to the skies.

RATHER INQUISITIVE.—Old Gov. L., of Vermont, was one of the most inveterate jokers of the early times in which he figured. An anecdote is told of him, which has never been related in print, and never can be perhaps, with such effect, but we will try it:

One fall as he was returning from the Legislature on horse back, as usual at that day, he was riled from a horse by a grizzled old maid, who had often annoyed him with questions respecting public affairs.

"Well, Governor," said she, coming towards him, "what new laws have you passed at No. 1, this time?"

"Well, one rather singular law among the rest," replied he.

"Now tell! Now what is it Governor?" the ex-jokester queried.

"Viz, that the woman in each town, who has the smallest mouth shall be warranted a husband."

"What," said the other drawing up her mouth to the compass, "what a queer curious law that is!"

"Yes, we have passed another that beats that the woman who has the largest mouth is to have two husbands."

"Viz, that the woman in each town, who has the smallest mouth shall be warranted a husband," he exclaimed the old maid instantly remarking her mouth and stretching it wide at ever visible: "what a remarkable law that is—who does it come in for Governor?"

"A this the Governor put spurs to his horse and vanished."

POP. WASHINGTON KILLED BY AN AIR GUN.—We regret to learn that Professor Henry H. Washington, of Williamsburg, Va., met with an unfortunate accident at his lodgings, in this city, yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, by which his life was brought to a premature end. Whilst handling an air gun, it was by some accident discharged, the ball taking effect in his head, and causing his death in about two hours.

The deceased had been a sojourner in this city for the last four months, under medical treatment, and had made preparations to return to Virginia this morning. He was recently professor of History in William and Mary College, of Virginia, and was editor of the last edition of the Jefferson Papers. He was a ripe scholar and an accomplished gentleman, and his untimely death under circumstances of such peculiar affliction will be long and sensibly felt in a wide circle of admirers and affectionate friends. His age was only thirty-six years.—*Wash. States, 2d.*

Addison was an elegant writer, but the following to an "ill-favored lady" was decidedly unkind in him than the lady could have been:

While in the dark on thy soft hand I hung,
And heard the tempting siren in thy tongue,
What fears, what fears, what fears, what fears I heard
But when the candle entered I was cured.

But we will give a decidedly sharp reply to the sort of thing, and then make friends:

As Harry, one day was abusing the sex,
And things that in courtship he studied to vex,
An in marriage bed sought to enthral;
"Never mind him," says Kate, "his family whine;
His father agreed so lately with him
That he never would marry at all!"

Punch makes a most impolite hit at John Bull's German visitors:
"SINGULAR DISPROPORTION.—In the bill of one of the German frigates, stopping at Fenton's Hotel, there were these two disproportionate items:
Cigars, tobacco, &c., &c., 19 1/2 s. d.
Washing, 0 13 7
"Balance (in favor of smoking), 2 5 11
The Price was in the hotel exactly nine days."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Miss Mary T. Hodges

Will commence the second session of her school for young Misses, in one of the rooms in the basement story of the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, February 23, 1858.
Terms, for a session of 20 weeks, \$12.00
FRANKFORT, Feb. 19, 1858.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.]

We are requested to announce H. B. INNES as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county. [Feb. 16, 1858—d&wlm.]

We are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election.
Jan. 26, 1858—te.

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—tf.

Dr. VON MOSCHIZSKER, the well known Oculist and Aurist and sole owner of his celebrated *Panoscopic Glasses* is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Dealness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.]
Dec. 10, 1857—tf.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.
Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by
Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by
Dec. 4—tf. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.
Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at the Office.

FRESH GROCERIES,

NEW GOODS, &c., &c.,

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 bbls Prime New Orleans Sugar, extra.
Prime Havana Coffee, 1/2 doz.
Double Refined Loaf Sugar,
Common Small Loaf Sugar,
Double Refined Crushed Sugar,
6 casks Elm Hull Sugar,
2 bbls Clarified Sugar,
Various qualities Crushed Sugar,
Prime Java Coffee,
Prime Rio Coffee,
Mocha Coffee,
Maltine Coffee,
Superior Green Tea,
Superior Black Tea,
Superior Chocolate,
New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup,
Sugar House Molasses,
Plantation Molasses,
Mackerel in Barrels to retail,
Mackerel in 1/2 Barrels,
Mackerel in 1/4 Barrels & Kits,
Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale
by
March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 boxes Star of Richmond;
3 boxes Mammoth Blades;
3 boxes Heavy Clay;
5 boxes Old Kentucky;
3 boxes Dukes';
6 boxes Natural Leaf;
15 boxes Virginia Brand;
5 boxes Smoking Scarfati Tobacco;
5 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers,
Havana, Louisiana, Maryland, and Virgin Tobacco, for sale by
March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

VARIETIES.

Pickles, assorted.
Preserves, assorted.
Sauces, assorted.
Lime Juice.
Lemon Syrup.
Ginger Preserves.
Olive Oil.
Sardines.
Pickled Oysters.
Lobsters and Crabs.
Caviars, assorted.
Fresh Peaches.
And everything that can be called for in the Grocery and Confectionery line, for sale by
March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

Public Sale!

AS AGENT FOR L. N. YARNALL, I WILL OFFER at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, without reserve, on

Monday, March 15th, 1858.

THE HOUSE AND LOT in Frankfort, situated on High street, fronting the Governor's Palace.

THE HOUSE is a two story frame house, containing seven rooms, with a brick kitchen and brick smoke-house, and hydrant in the yard, and is at present occupied by Mr. Smith. The lot is sixty-six feet front, running back two hundred and ten feet.

Persons wishing to purchase the property can call on Mr. SMITH or C. G. GRAHAM, who will give information about the property that may be required. The sale will take place in front of the property at 11 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

J. W. PATER, Auctioneer.
March 8, 1858—4t.

Fashionable Hats.

THE NEW FASHIONABLE SILK HAT, JUST received and for sale at

March 8, 1858. TODD'S.

Landreth's Warranted

GARDEN SEED.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT, FRESH AND GENUINE, now open and for sale at

March 8, 1858—3t. TODD'S.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the undersigned, living on Main Street, an elegant mare, named *Dark Horse*, commonly called a blue roan, about seven hands high and about 8 years old. He works and rides well, and when he is shot on all four feet.

A suitable reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or for such information as will enable me to get him. B. F. GRAHAM, who will give information about the property that may be required. The sale will take place in front of the property at 11 o'clock, A. M.

March 8, 1858—4t. S. M. NOEL.

House and Lot for Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned wishes to sell or rent the former residence of Mrs. Maria W. Noel, on Main street, Frankfort, Ky. Apply to

Feb. 16—d&wlm. S. M. NOEL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has authorized me to organize a Regiment of Volunteers, and after the same to the President of the United States, for service in the Cuban Expedition, for such period as they may be required.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, do hereby make known that Companies will be received at this Department until the first day of April, 1858, to form said Regiment, and if, on that day it shall appear that more companies than are necessary, have been recruited, such companies to form a Regiment will be chosen in—more fair made from the number reported. The companies reported are to have 100 Privates, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 22d day of February, A. D. 1858, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S

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